The Diggings of the Continent-Gold-Social, Political, and General Missellany-Arrivals

we are indected to Mr. Maurice linguist and Measura.

Arkell and Elliott for files of the Melbourne (Australia)

Argus and Melbourne Morning Herald, up to the 29th of

March, by which we are enabled to present our readers
with a highly interesting summary of the latest events in

that quarter of the globe.

Mr. Linguist left Melbourne March 24, in the ship

Mr. Linguist left Melbourne March 24, in the ship Argo for Callao, sailed thence to Panama, thence to As plawall, and thence, in the Croscent City, for New York, arriving here on Wednesday morning.

We extract the following from the commercial and menetary intelligence portion of the Melbourne Morning Beraid of March 21:—

The gold market remains steady at £3 17s.

We lessen from a gentleman who arrived to day from Bendige, that some very rich holes had been bottomed at the White Hill diggings, at the close of last week; indeed, the yield was so much beyond the usual amount, that great excitement amongst the diggers had been thereby produced.

We are enabled to state, on the authority of persons wall informed on Sydney affairs, that the establishment of a mint in that city is no longer regarded as doubtful. The expedient adopted by the Legislative Council, of sending out funds for defraying all expenses connected with the erection of such an establishment, at the same time with the application; and from hints that have reached here, it appears highly probable that Sir John Pakirgton, the late chief at the Colonial office, at once acceded to the request. It remains to be seen (when the mist is established) whether the higher cost of labor. & a. at Sydney, as compared with the London mint, will leave any pecuniary advantage to the Colonial mint, upon the present high rates of gold. At all events, however, some convenience must result from the power of meeting at home the demand for specie, whenever it arises, instead of having to wait for its transmission from England.

The top price of flour remains at £35; but large parcels

meeting at home the demand for specie, whenever it arises, instead of having to wait for its transmission from England.

The top price of flour remains at £35; but large parcels to-day were offered much below that figure.

Brandy is still advancing in price, and gin sold at improved prices to-day. A portion of London porter, which arrived last week, changed hands at £12 10s, per hogshead. Some realized as much as £15.

Our Geelong contemporary devotes considerable space to the discussion of the propriety of taking immediate steps for the establishment of a Commercial Exchange in that town.

The present week is expected to be very dull in respect of commercial affairs, unless some unexpected arrivals of produce should infuse sudden animation into the import imade.

The Victoria Escort Company.—The Argus, of the 21st of March, thus alludes to the profits of the above company and we can infer from the paragraph a pretty accurate estimate of the weekly product of the Victoria Fields.

"We regret to learn that this enterprising company will, in all probability, shortly close its operations: it being found that unless 20,000 ounces of gold per week are sonweyed by its secort, the expenses are not covered. It therefore rests with the diagers themselves during the next two or three weeks, to determine whether they can make up the required amount and have the escort kept on, or lose altogether what has hitherto been so great a benefit to themselves and to the mercantile community." The same journal informs us, that the Government Ecort, from Bendigo 12,078, and from Fryer's Creek 76.

The Government Escort from the Ovens River diggins, arrived at Melbourne. Sunday, March 20th, at 11.4 M.

ander was 8,306, from Bendigo 12,076, and 1500 Creek 76.

The Government Escort from the Ovens River diggins, arrived at Melbourne. Sunday, March 20th, at 11 A M., with 4 920 ounces of gold. The last certificate number

was 1,879.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

Stubbs and Son sold on the ground. March 19, a portion of allotments in the village of Kensington, adjoining Flemington on the Government road to the race course, and opposite to the residence of Mr. Nankin at prices earlying from 16s. to 36s. per foot. Total amount realized £2 36s.

Mr. John Mackenrie sold during the week five allotments Westby's paddock, of 31 feet 8 inches and 32 feet 6 imehes frontages, at 30s. and 40s. per foot, £224 8s. 4d. Two half acre lots in Kew, £109. Allstment No. 17, section No. 3, Warringall, with improvements, £280. Four allotments, part of portion No. 69, St. Kilda, having 166 feet 4 inch frontages to two government roads, at £5 per foot. £331 13s. 4d. Allotment No. 7 section No. 1, Empaid Hill, £500. 258 feet frontage to Richmond Bridge road and 122 feet to Church street, part of suburban section No. 26 £1 000. The Upper Regions station Wimmers, with 14,000 sheep, sundries given in £14,000. About fifteen acres, in detached portions in suburban section No. 40, for £3,000. One acre Boroondarra, section 77, £200.

[From the Melbourne Morning Herald, March 22.]

About fifteen acres, in detached portions in suburban section No. 40, for £3,000. One acre Boroondarra, section 77, £200.

[From the Melbourne Morning Herald, March 22]

Mr. Edward Row said, sesterday, March 21. Mr. Thompson's Paddock, Simpson's Road, in building allotments at the following prices:—Frontages to Victoria street. 24 feet, with 69 feet depth. £1 do £2 do £2 do. to Thomson street. 24 feet, with 110 feet depth. £1 4s to £1 los. The arterdance was good and bidding was very spirited, all the lots being taken eagerly.

Symeon and Perry sold yesterday, March 21, at auction four acres of land, in the township of Moorabbin, at £50 per sace.

John T Charlton sold at the Foreign and Colonial sale recess, yesterday, March 21 fine flour, from £28 15s to £20 15s per ton; potatoes £15 15s to £16 per ton; cata 19s per bushel; Van Dieman's Land butter 2s 3d per lb; raspberry vinegar, 16s per dor; ginger wine, 2s de to 8s per gallon; piot pickles 16s 6d to 18s per dz; mustard, ½1bs, 9s de to 16; cavendish tobacco, 4d to 6d per lb, in bond. Gilbert & Co. sold this day, March 22, potatoes, £15 to £16 per ton; onions, 4d; clay pipes, 3s per gross; vinegar, 2s per gallon; hams 1s 2d per lb; flour, £29 per ton; herrings. 2s 6d per barrel, and a general assortment of merchandise from 30 to 23 per cent.

The Labon Markett—Latest Rates.

The Argus of Saturday March 19, gives the following as the scale of wages then prevailing, observing at the same time.—

name time:—
The demand for every description of town and country labor continues great. Working men find immediate

annum with rations 70	- 1	100	-
Do. with family 60	- 4	85	-
Shepherds, per annum 35	- 4	40	10
Hutkeepers. do 32		85	_
General useful servants, with rations		and the same	
per annum 65	- a	75	-
Bullock drivers, with rations, per week 2			16
Bullock drivers, for the roads, per week 2	10 a		
Gardeners, per annum, with rations 60			
Cooks male, per week 2			
Waiters, per week			30
Grooms, per annum 60			
Carpenters, good house, town work,			
day	20 :		3
Compositors, per 1,000		1 1	6
Bush earpenters, with rations, per week 2	_	3	
Stockkeepers, do 55		75	
Black-miths, accustomed to country			
work, and to horseshoeing, per day	18 .		20
Good farm laborers, weekly, with ra-	***	10.000	-
tions 1	5 1	1	15
Ploughmen, per week, with rations —	20 0		40
laborers on the roads, per day, with	00 11	10.50	***
wood, water, and tent accommoda-			
ties			10
Seamen, for Lendon, for the run home, 48	_ :	50	
Seamen, for Calcutta, for the run 40		45	
Seamen, for Callao	2	-	_
Consting, per month 8	- 1		
FEMALE SERVANTS.			
Therough servants, per annum 25		35	1
Housemaids, do	- "	30	
Laundresses do		40	
Numeroaids do		26	
Cooks, do		50	
COOKS, GO		30	1

auriterous debris.

Very favorable reports of new diggings being discovered at a piace called sandy Creek, about twenty miles from Bendigo, and about forty five in les from Forest Creek, have a tendency to draw thousands from here. Already great numbers have gone, and numbers are preparing to

have a tendency to draw thousands from here. Already great numbers have gone, and numbers are preparing to go.

A company is about being formed here, having for its object the purchasing of large tracts of sgricultural land, which will be portioned off into small lots and leased for a term of years. If this company succeeds it will really be as acquisition for those diggings.

The poor man mentioned in a lorner communication, who was taken from under a mass of earth which had fallen on bim, has since died of injuries received.

Asother ruch has for the last fee days taken place at Specimen Gully. A ruch also took place about half a sule north of where this gully joins Barker's Greek on the Berdigo tood. Norces are being built at this place from which it would appear that the locality is favorable. I am informed that at the commencement of the Bendigo diggling there is at least five inless of a cavavastownship, densely populated, where the insustes are availing the commencement of the raluy season. One or two minor rushes have also taken place to other parts of Barker's Creek.

The Melbourne Post Office authorities appear to be adopting quite a "circle sailing" system in regard to forwarding letters. I last week received a letter from the Ovens which had been duly posted in debourne; from the ovens which had been duly posted in debourne; from theme it was despatched to Portland Bay, and subequently reached the place to which it was originally adversed, namely, Quarts Hill, Forest Creek.

I am sorry to find that robberies are again becoming rife at Fryer's Creek. On Saturday night last a man was shot while in the set of robbing a store at Campbell's Greek. An attempt was also made on Mr. Macleare's about while in the set of robbing a store at Campbell's Greek. An attempt was also made on Mr. Macleare's thore, at the same place, where also, at the same time, a butlier's shop was eased of what meat it contained, thus should be breiter minus the necessary supply for his Bunday morning customers.

The Gelong Advertio

of rain.

The Geslong Advertiser, of March 20, says:—"The government continues to make a show of activity in preparations for the employment of the deelge in deepening the abje chapped at this place. A notice in the government

pasette intimates that a steam tug of from thirty to forty horse power is required for the service of the government; also a person who thereughly understands dredging operations, to take charge of the steam tag. Applications to be forwarded on or before the 15th of April 1884. The Forest Creek Correspondent of the Melbourne 47003, of March 23 waiting

The Forest Creek Correspondent of the Melbourne Argua of March 23, writing under date of March 21, thus alindes to the Sandy Creek diggings ——The Sandy Creek diggings which has stready diminished our prevailed on the country, resembling very much the Bendigo in appearance, with the addition that the ranges are very much covered with quarts. The holes already day are said to be yielding very favorably, as much as in some instances report, there is aloce another of a new digging sear the Bendigo, at a place called the White Hills. These White Hills are represented to be about fifty in number, and the report goes that almost every hole bottomed shows his Some few months having alapsed since my last visit to town. I was most agreeably surprised last week, on my way down, to find the roads and been so much improved. Some few months having alapsed since my last visit to town. I was most agreeably surprised last week, on my way down, to find the roads had been so much improved. Some few months having that the standard of the said of the said

now has been sect. The Presbyterians are active just now, and about to begin building.

The fine house and estate of R. N. Clarke, E.q., in the middle of the Marsh, have been leased by government at £600 a year, for three years, to be used as a court house and station for mounted police. The situation is eligible, and probably half the rent is paid in consideration of its beauty, for a more charming residence it would be almost impossible to imagine. Youngs' steam mills are also an interesting feature in the landscape, and do great credit to the enterprising activity of the owner. A surveyor is now busy laying out a new township at the west end of the Marsh, which will be put up to auction in Geelong, in the mouth of June, when, let lucky diggers, or new arrivals with small capital wishing to settle, take advantage of this small turn of the lock, and secure a homestead. A healthier or a prettier spot, or a more agreeable neighborhood, they will hardly sind elsewhere. The distance from Melbourne is thirty-five miles, and the road good.

The Argus says, writing of Fingal gold:—"A correspondent writes—It is now many months since Dr. Ward can ed to be published the statement, 'that men at work at the digglogs at Fingal were averaging one ounce per man per day,' and that he cannot discover, from the sarrest inquiry he has made, any man has been rewarded with more than a few grains for a week's labor. We cannot afford our correspondent any information more satisfactory than that he appears to be in possession of. There is gold in the vicinity of Fingal, and on the east coast, without doubt; and some day it will be found in quantities to remunerate the labor of persons engaged in each of it; the difficulty at present is being in ignorance of ite whereabouts; that is all."

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT—LEGISLATIVE AND MUNICIPAL

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT—LEGISLATIVE AND MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

Referring to house building in the city of Melbourne.

PROCEEDINGS.

Referring to house building in the city of Melbourne, the Argus says:—

"We are very glad to observe that a spirit of active enterprise in the building line is displaying itself among to some of the lessing tracesmen of the city. The exorbitant prices of building materials and the high wages of labor are, doubtless, serious drawbacks to the spirited projectors; but we think that the proportionately high rents attainable for houses of every kind sufficiently justify extensive building in the city, as a safe and profitable investment of capital. Amongst other editiess in the course of erretion, we may negation the following:—A store in Flinders street, for William Nieholson, Esq., M. L. C., at a cost of about £11,000; a store in swanston street, for Mr. Powell, the ironmerger, at a cost of about £3,600; a done for Mr. Hart, of Collins street, at a cost of about £3,600; and a company has projected an areade, to run from Lousdale street into Little Bourke street, with a range of encall shops at each side, after the fashion of the London areades. The cost of this will be about £10,000. The foregoing edifices are all from the designs of Mesars, J. and C. Webb, of Collins street, architects; and the designs are characterized by that blending of utility with correct taste which is so desirable in our public buildings. In addition to the above, we observe many creditable erections going forward, and we hear of many others under consideration. The City Council are about to call for lenders for a first rate market on the Western Hill, and the Free Masons are about to build a selection hall and tavern, for their order, at the east end of Collins street.

At the close of the proceedings on Friday March 18,

stret."
At the close of the proceedings on F-iday March 18, the council was prorogued until July 12. The address to Her Majesty which was carried, was proposed by Mr.

to Her Majesty which was carried, was proposed by Mr. Gregeth.

At a meeting of the City Council held March 21, a by-law, for the extension to the whole city of so much of the Melbourne Building Act as medified by another by law of the City Council of Melbourne, which requires notices of iteration to build to be given to the building surveyor, and regulates the formation of future stream within the city, as regards obtaining due width, was acopted unsummonsly.

A table of rates and fares to be charged by licensed carters for the conveyance of good and other articles within

A table of rates and fares to be charged by liceneed car-ters for the conveyance of good and other articles within the city, and the distance to which such licenses carters shall be liable to go as fixed under by law No 3, of the Council of the city of Melbourne, was also adopted.

General Mischilany.

General Mischilany.

The Geelong correspondent of the Argus writes: "Mr Coppin here has announced his intention of dramatising Uncle Tom's Cabin, and presenting it to the public on the bearts of the Theatre Royal. Geelong. Mr. C. intends wisely to omit the more sacred portions of this southrilling tale. I say wisely, because I do think the stage of a theatre no place for such some as the death of Ka, and also because I doubt the possibility of any one acting as Mrs. Nowe has written." A good chance for a negro dramatist.

The Lucia Moria Dutch ship, arrived at Geology from Liverpool, March 21, with about 50 passengers, 124 days

out.

The ship Scargo from New York arrived at Melbourne March 22, after a good passage. She sailed upon December 15, 1552

The foundation stone of a new Scotch church was laid in the parish of Doutta Gaila, near the Five Mile creek, on Thursday, March 17. The caremony was performed in the usual way by the Rev. John Reid, of Miliourne, resently called to be the minister of the church, who implored the blessing of the Almighty to rest on the uncrtaking, and addressed the friends assembled at some

langth. The Interest of the comes was much increased by the dynamics, in heapy sumbles, of the children of the Proceedings asang a hymn composed for the occasion. The want of church accommodation had leap been felt in the proceedings asang a hymn composed for the occasion. The want of church accommodation had leap been felt in the parish, there being hitherto sof a place of pulse want of church accommodation had leap been felt in the parish, there being hitherto sof a place of pulse was all the parish, there being hitherto sof a place of pulse and the parish, there being hitherto sof a place of pulse was all the parish, there being hitherto so a place of pulse was all the converted to the war handlowns and the war had to the convict gangs working at Collingwood stockade, near Melbourns. With the exception of two, all the mass were recopyred. With the caption of two all the mass were recopyred. With the caption of two all the mass were recopyred. With the caption of two all the mass were recopyred. With the caption of two all the mass were recopyred. With the caption of the converted to the caption of the caption o

..39 873

Freight of gold delivered in London, 43cd, per cuince.

Kardinia street, March 19, 1863.

\*\*SATURDAY, March 19, 1863.

\*\*GRAIN AND FLOUR—Alison & Knight's mill—Fine flour, £36; seconds, £32; bran 4s.; wheat 10s. 6d. 10ght & Rucker's mill—Fine flour, £36; seconds, £33; bran 4s.

Mischlanbots—Messrs. Little & Co. sold on Saturday, 19th March, at their produce sale rooms, £43d; bran, 4s.

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Mischlanbots—Messrs. Little & Co. sold on Saturday, 19th March, at their produce sale rooms, Adelaide flour, £35 to £33 10s. per tou; black oil, £35 per ten; American flour, at £2 fs. 6d, per bbi; do. slightly damaged at £2; do. eagle brand tobacco, 3s. 2d, per lb.; bran, 4s. 2d, per bbishel; cats, 19a per bushel.

R. M. Martin & Co. sold on Monday and Tuesday, 14th and 15th of March, the stock of Messrs. Moore & Co., of Collins street, at fair prices; also, at Messrs. Moree & Co., of at Richmond, their extensive stock of drapery, which realized about 30s. per cent on invoice prices; at Martin's auction rooms on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th, oats, in bulk, 18s. per bushel; flour, £34 per ton; hay, (Adelaide) £22 per ton; Liverpool soap, £30 per ton; ginger wine, 29s. per dozen; Liverpool soap, £30 per ton; ginger wine, 29s. per dozen; leman syrup, £18 per dozen; English cheese, 1s. 6d. per 1b.; hearty, £5s. per dozen; per dozen; quarts, £2s. per dozen; jewelry, £50 per cent on London prices.

FROUCE—About 85 loads entered the Western market during the week ended 19th March. Prices nave not alived, although a rise in most articles is anticipated. Cabbages 6s. to 12s. per dozen; passipa, 6s. per dozen; lettuces, 6s. per dozen; plums, 1s. 6d. per 1b.; French beans, 1s. per b.; peas, 3d. per quarts, £2e, per lb.; peaches, 2s. per poir.

Is reduced the per dozen; uturings, 6s. per dozen; lettuces, 6s. per dozen; lowes, 1s. 6d. to 2s. each; cucambers, 2s. per covat; Van Diemen's Land poistes, 17s per

fair inquiry for good; stationery, certain descriptions in demand.

BIFORT DUTIES —All spirits 7s. per proof gallon; cordials, 7s. per gallon; wines, 1s. per do.; all tabacco, 2s. per lb; tes, 3d. per lb.; coffee, 10s. per cwt.; all other goods free.

LIGHIRAGE—15s. per ton, from Hobson's Bay to the wharves Melbourne; 20s. per ton on bonded goods, from do. to do.; and 50 per cent on above charges on ships moored below the lighthouse.

CARTAGE—6s. to 7s. per load in town.

FREGUETS TO LOSSON.—Tallow, 40s. to 50s. per ton. and 5 per cent; gold, 4½d. per ounce, delivered at the buillion office. do., per steamer, 6½d.; wool, greasy, 34d. per lb.; do., washed, ½d. per lb.; hides, 20s. to 25s. per ton; tallow, £1 10s. per ton, and 5 per cent.

low, ET 102 price of the property of the property of the property of the produce of London.—Bank drafts, par; private bills, (with produce hypothecated,) 1 ½ per cent discount

The Maine Liquor Law in Michigan.

[From the Betroit Advertiser, June 21]

The election in the greater part of the wards passed off very quietly yesterday, with the exception of the Sereath, in which there were some turbulent proceedings, which was the means of calling out a heavier vote in favor of the adoption of the law in other pertions of the city. The vote is very light, which of course was expected, but it was hardly expected that a majority would be obtained in this city or its passage.

The chief and most active opponents of the law were found among the German population. A very large por tion of the Irish voted for its adoption, and many influential persons among them standing at the poits and distributing the tickets all day. Indeed when we see the very small majority obtained in the Eighth word the population of which is at least nine tenths adopted distress from Ireland, it shows that they were at least equally divided on the question.

The acturar received from the country show decided

deried on the question.

The returns received from the country show decided and overwhelming majorities, and leads us to expect that the eggregate majority in the State for the law will not be less than twenty thousand.

THE SHIP CANAL.—The construction of a ship The Ship Canal.—The construction of a ship could around the Fails of St. Mary has long been a thems for anxious solicitude, but all doorst as to its appealy completion were, as is generally known, most effectually dispelled on the Sth inst. A force of some two humned from are already at work, including those engaged at quarrying rione on st. Just Island, for the construction of the locks, &c. Harvey, the Superintendent, is a guildeman highly capacitated for his office, and under his able supervision, the work will undoubtedly be completed the supervision, the work will undoubtedly be completed the supervision, the work will undoubtedly be completed for apprehending a distorbance, with so large a force of canalers in the midst of such a small community.—

\*\*Levicand Plaindealer\*\*.

The War of the Reces in New Hampshire—
Letter from Hen. Edmand Burke.

(Recon the Boston Journal, June 20.)

The Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly Commissioner of Patents, and who, it will be recollected, was Chairman of the recent Democratic State Convention, has addressed a letter to the democracy of New Hampshire, in answer to the covert attacks of the Patriot and of some of the prominent politicians of his party, and in defence of the resolutions in relation to the Presidential appointments recently rejected by the Gubernatorial Convention.

He commences his letter with a history of the obnoxious resolution which has caused so much excitement. He acknowledges that he drew up the resolutions, and states that the fifth was in the following words, as originally drawn:

Resolved, That we encourage ourselves with the belief that our distinguished fellow citizen new at the head of the government of the United States, will not in his future appointments overlock the old guard of the democratic party, upon whom he must rely for successful support in all the emergencies which may arise in the progress of his administration; nor confer too many favors on those who support the platform for one purpose and spit upon it for another, and who have no real sympathy for the great national democratic party, or its principles. With regard to the object of the resolutions, Mr. Burke says:

In draiting the whole series of resolutions, the preceding one included, my object was to show to the world that, at this crisis, when there was apparently a disposition manifested on the part of some to abandon the pround position on which the democracy of New Hampshire had long stood, and which won for them from the democracy of the United States, we stood firm and unchanged. It was with this view that I penned the whole series of resolutions. And, in order that they might not contain anything which might be deemed exceptionable, I showed them to several leading members of the democratic party, in and out of the Legislature, some of whom approve

the part of the editor of the Patries, "to assail the chairman of that committee by misrepresentations, and to insult the remaining members of it." Mr. Burke continues:—

But there are other misrepresentations in the article of the Patriot which it is proper for me at this time to correct. It attempts to give the impression that Messrs. Chase, of Conway, and Willausson of Claremont, disapproved of the resolutions. With its characteristic proclivity to misrepresent and falsify by way of innendo it says.—"Mr. Chase, of Conway, also declared that he cordially approved of the course of General Pierce," thus attempting to give the impression that Mr. C. also disapproved of the resolution, which is a false impression. It also attempts to give the impression that the fifth resolution was abandoned and discowed by the committee, which is also false and slanderous upon the intelligent and also members of that committee, and of the House of Representatives.—Mr. Felton-remarked substantially, in his place in the Convention, that he did not consider the resolution as involving an attack on the administration, but since it was objected to, he would go for striking it out for the sake of harmony.

Now. with reference to the committee, I do not believe a ringle gentleman composing it wished or designed to make either a covert or an open attack up in the administration. I did not, and I presume that others did not. But I candidly acknowledge that I did wish to have the democracy of New Hampshire present a clean and straight forward record to the world—to stand on the national platform, as the third resolution asserts, unchanged—and that, if the true democracy had been overlooked and free sollers, coalitionists, and disminists had been taken too much into favor, the democracy of New Hampshire were not responsible for it. This was all I designed to assert. I made these statements frankly to the committee, and I vowed there that my only purpose was to pre-erve the integrity of the democracy of New Hampshire were not the present o

cause—

'I (Mr. Burke) resisted through the columns of the Argus and Spectator the claims put forward by the N. H. Patriot, to the effect that it was chiefly to the efforts of John H. George, Chairman of the State Committee in 1851, that the State was saved from the effects of the treachery of John Attwood."

Mr. Burke continues:

1851, that the State was saved from the effects of the treachery of John Attwood."

Mr. Burke continues:

And who are these personal assailants of mine? In the first place, we have Mr. Samuel H. Ayer, the culogist of Duniel Webster. Next, Wm. M. Butterfield, who has himself been a free soiler, as I have been informed, and a well snown Wilmot provisits. I have been informed that he was once the editor of a paper in Massachusetts, which in New Hampshire would have passed for a sound abolition paper. Certain it is, that when I was at the head of the Patent Office at Washington, in 1847, I was written to by a very distinguished democrat, then a resident of this State, for a contribution in money, and also in articles for the New Hampshire Patriot, to add in rescuing the State from the contition of whigs and sholitionists, into whose hands it had fallen. I sent the money and the communications under the signature of "Mount Washington" The two last were upon the history of the comprenses of the constitution touching slavery, and upon the general question of slavery and abolitionism. They set forth and advocated the very dectrices which the Patriot has since been compelled to advocate, but they were then rejected by its present editor. Those articles I subsequently sent to the Argus and Spectator, in which paper they were published, and afterwards copied into the Washington Union.

And third behind the scene, in this instance, we have Jobs H. George, the Chairman of the State Committee a young gentleman who, in 1840 was singing songs, as I am informed, in hard cider processions—a good enough whig for those times. This is the sort of stuff that has seen in to make war on me. It may be a matter of wander why I should condescend to beatows to much consequence upon them. My reply is that I do it because, unfortunately, they seem to have got possession of the democratio organization of the State, and are determined to use it for the aggrandizement of themselves, even if it involves the ruin of the democrate it party. These

if there should be a rupture, upon them will be the re sponsibility.

After defending the resolutions, one and all, Mr. Burke says they "are such as the democracy of New Hampshire must stand upon, or they must abandon their position on the platform of the Baltimore Con-vention." The following, in continuation, is signifi-

cant:—
I avow the resolutions in whole and in part, and will stand by them. Not designing to cast any censure upon the President, I did design to preserve the consistency of the democratic party of the Granice State, especially with regard to the slavery question and the compromise. And such I believe to be the sentiments of a decided majority of the Convention, and of the democracy of New Hamp-

such I believe to be the sentiments of a decided majority of the Convention, and of the democracy of New Hampshire.

And I go farther. Treating the mandate of the New Hampshire Patriat with the scorn it deserves. I frankly say to the wood, that I co not approve of the spoolat ment to effice of free solers, coalitionists, disminists or shigs, until they have brought themselves within the purview of the 4th re-outline, adopted by the late Convention. If the President has appointed a man to his abit into who was but a short time since a leading federalist, I say frankly that I do not approve of it. And I have not seen the first sound democrat that does approve of it. It he has appointed a leading disministive to the Costine. I do not approve of it. If he has appointed leading free soilers, or cralitionists I do not approve of it. If would say this to him personally as I now say it publicly to the prople of New Hampshire not in any sprint of unfriendiness or hostitity, but with a sincere desire that his administration should be conducted one assumbly and glorinosis of the true democracy of the Union, to whom he cases his truewohant election, I know, entertain precisely the same sentiments. And if I know Gen Pierce, he will be some thought and speech? And continue we to have no freedom of thought and speech? And continue we to have no freedom of thought and speech? And converted as a fact indust and ordered to shut up our mouth? Such seems to be the order of the day;

but for one, I will submit to no such dictation from such base masters. I expect to live and die a desocrat, but I will not live and die a alsve to such masters. It would be wise for the editor of the Petrica and his backers, before they go too far, to ponder will the atate of things in New Hampshire at this time. They cannot but be aware that there is since many elements of discontent, which may burst into a flame which they cannot control. They should bear in mind that there is increasing discontent at the attempt of a few paltry politicians at the capitol, perpetually to control all the movements of the democratic party. They should bear in mind that many old and well-tried veterans have been obliged to give way for the young man—a man of excellent qualities and sound principles, as I believe—who has been nominated for Governor. That those who have been disappointed will sustain the nomination, and that he will be triumphantly elected, I do not doubt. But that there is some feeling of disastisfaction and chagrin left behind. I am equally sure. The individuals to whom I allude should porder these things, and beware how they fan the embers of strife. In my judgment there is more parll hanging over the democratic party of his State and of the Union at this moment, than there has been for years better. It requires prucence, caution and forbearance, to preserve its integrity and its ascendancy.

In conclusion Mr. Burke remarks that he "shall make no war upon the democratic party, its principles, usages, or candidates, but shall make war upon the contemptible little cabal at the capital, who, sheltering themselves under the shield of the democratic party, are willing to hazard its unity and success to gratify a personal dislike to one or more members of the party."

The letter, the main portion of which we have given, is published in the Newport Argus and Spectator. It will doubtless be copied into the Concord papers, and will add to the excitement which exists among the democracy of that State. We have dwell at c

Our London Correspondence. ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, June 7, 1853. The Eastern Question—Aid to the Sultan—The

Anglo-Indian Bill-News from the Cape-Puseyism and Popery-The "Irish Brigade"-The Chinese Rebellion-Railways, Telegraphs, Theatres, &c.
The last despatches from the East send us tidings

of the Czar's intense indignation at the Sultan's re-fusal to comply with the demands of his satellite, Menschikoff, and informs us also, that he ordered a large detachment of his land forces to advance by rapid marches on the Moldavian frontier of Turkey. This looks like business, and we understand, more-over, that orders have been sent to our Mediter-ranean fleet to hold themselves in readiness to sail from Malta to the Dardanelles. As respects any po-sitive information, however, as to the intentions of government with regard to the Czar, we are still as much as ever in the dark, and like the rest of the world without, we can but conjecture on the future. That Nicholas has a great itching to revenge the affront

without, we can but conjecture on the future. That Nicholas has a great itching to revenge the affront by war there can be no doubt; but perhaps he has caution sufficient still left to prevent him from drawing on himself the hostility of England and France, which he will unquestionably have to encounter if he persists in enforcing his claim by arms. The consequence, of course, would be to involve Europe in a general war; and we think the Czar himself will not be anxious to precipitate so disastrons a result.

Already has Omar Pasha a large army of veteran troops ready to defend the northern frontier of European Turkey, and it would take no long time for the French to send an army to reinforce them, and so effectually oppose the advance of the Russians by land; while at sea, it is well known to every one acquainted with the subject, that the fleet of that country imposing as it appears, would stand no chance whatever with the British in a matter of fact naval engagement. War, therefore, in spite of present appearances and the Czar's threats, seems on the whole still unlikely; and, certainly, if it should be the case, we shall have to attribute it quite as much to the indecision and backwardness of our own ministers as to any other cause; for had we, in the first instance, firmly and positively expressed our determination, at all hazards, to stand by and support our old ally the Sultan, Prince Menschikoff would never have dared to bully and browbeat him as he has lately done at Constantinople. The present, however, is no longer the time for deliberation and negotiation, but for downight action; and if war is in any way to be prevented, it will be so, not by diplomatic cleverness and tact, but by shewing the Czar that we are prepared for the worst, and determined, vie et armis, if necessary, to maintain the integrity and independence of Turkey. Too long have we played into the hands of Nicholas, too long allowed ourselves to be made his catspaw and tool. We must now show that we are independent of him, and can our

point. In fact his speech, dispassionately considered, was so bungling and ineffective that it might very well be classed in the same category as his memorable budget. Not a single one of all the enormous abuses—judicial, financial, or agricultural—which have so long disgracefully marked our Indian policy, did he attempt to reform; and really, all that he did propose was to alter the constitution of the governing body, to make eighteen directors do the business of thirty, and to vest the power in the crown of appointing six of that body, together with some suggestions respecting the future disposal of their civil and military patronage, and the better education of the functionaries sent out for civil purposes, and the admission of natives to inferior judicial offices. This is all, or nearly all, that Sir C. Wood proposed; and verily he might have said all this in five minutes instead of five hours. Indeed, as Mr. Bright very properly observed, he might just as well have left the matter wholly untouched, as far as regards all the good that such a measure is to do to suffering India. We trust, however, that there is still some spirit in the House, and that it will not consent to a renewal of the company's charter, witbout insisting that this body shall set itself seriously to the task of sweeping away the chaos of abuses that prevails in every department of their government, and fairly beginning to do what they have long professed—to rule the people of India with a view to the prosperity and welfare of the native population, and not solely for the purpose of filling their own pockets by extortion, plunder, and a total exhaustion of the resources of the soil. The debate was continued last night, and is again adjourned.

The Caffre war has now fairly come to a close, much to the satisfaction of the British and Dutch settlers; and though Hottentot banditti still prowl about, and murders are now and then committed on the frontier, this was only to be expected at the close of so protracted a struggle. The inquiry into

body, which unquestionably would prove a death-blow to sterling Protestantism in the Church of Eng-

land.
These potentates of our iron roads, the directors, These potentates of our iron roads, the directors, have lately had a severe lesson taught them respecting their responsibilities, by a verdict of manslaughter brought against the Chairman and Superintendent of the Southwestern Railway for a fatal accident, willfully caused by their own negligence. This is as it should be. It is now high time that the principals should suffer; for while subordinates and minor officials have been muteted and punished, they have too long excaped. Or course we shall hear more of this matter; for though the Coroner issued his warrant for the immediate apprehension of the Hon. Mr. Scott, M.P., and Mr. Beattie, it is quite possible that their proper punishment, of a year's imprisonment, will be got rid of by some quirk or scheme of the lawyers. Nevertheiess, whether the punishment be really inflicted or not, these magnates will be taught to mind what they are about—taught to feel that they are responsible both in their persons and properly for the lives and general security of those whom they undertake to convey from place to place, and whom also, they have deprived of all means of travelling, except by their own exclusive mode of conveyance.

A sellendid example of submarine engineering has

Conveyance.

A splendid example of submarine engineering has just been presented by the establishment of an electric telegraph between Orientness, on the coast of Suffolk, to Schevening, on the Dutch coast, a direct distance of 115 miles. The whole was effected in

spile of great dimoulties in two days; and the cable, which is 100 miles in length and weights 100 ways and the control of the channel of the provided of the channel o

farce by Mr. Howard Paul, entitled "Mysterious Rapping," is underlined at this Theatre for Saturday

Rapping," is underlined at this Theatre for Sasurdaynext.

M'lle Rochelle is in town.

Mr. Allcroft, at the Little Strand Theatre, came out with a new piece last evening, styled "T'was I."

Miss Rebecca Isaacs enacted the principal part.

Signor Bottesini played at the Palace three nighte last week, and Jullien conducts the next ball.

M'lle Rachel's "Adienne Lecouvreur" has again taken the town by storm; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Mitchell, her manager, will continue to meet with

Mr. Mitchell, her manager, will continue to meet with the support due to his unfailing liberality.

Mr. Willert Beale has returned from Scotland, and Dr. John Joy, with Mr. and Mrs. Simes Reeves are expected from Ireland next Monday. Mrs. S. Reeves, the great English tenor, has engagements at concerts, three per diem, for the next two months—profitable work.

The doors of poor old Druty Lane Theatre were

certs, three per diem, for the next two months—profitable work.

The doors of poor old Drury Lane Theatre were opened wide last evening. A new drama called "St. Marc" was produced with but indifferent success, although Mr. Davenport and Miss Fanny Vining did all their utmost to support it through five dreary acts. It was closely followed by the feature of the evening, Mr. Markwell's new legendary ballet, "The Spirit of the Valley." M. St. Leon and M'lle Planket were encored in every dance, and were, with the author honored by a call from a very crowded auditory. Messrs. Smith and St. Leon are likely to make a long purse during this short summer season.

Years although, "Don Casar."

Visit of the Officers of the Steam Frigate Sau Juctino to the Grand Pacha or Carro-[From the Boston Transcript June 22.]
The day previous to our return to the ship the pre-sentation took place, and as it was far more gorgeous than that of the Sultan's at Constantinople, I will

give you the programme :—
At 1 P. M. the Grand Pacha sent four of his state

than that of the Suran's at Constantinopie, I will give you the programme:—

At 1 P. M. the Grand Pacha sent four of his state carriages, four fine Syrian and Arab horses attached to each, for us at the hotel, with a guard of Janizaries and a few mounted soldiers. We were all ready in full dress. Our Captain, the Consul General, Judge Jones, our Vice Consul, and a member of Congress elect from New York, Caleb Lyons, of Lyonsdale, were seated in the first carriage; Lt. Lanman, Lt. Perry, Lt. Queen, Lt. Stetson, of the St. Loais, in the second; Purser Rittenhouse, Chief Engineer Everett, Dr. Wright and Mid. Sharpe, in the third; in the fourth, Mid Smith, a Mr. Fish, of New York, Mr. Stutt, of Philadelphia, and an English gentlemandragomans and Janizaries, with their silver mounted canes, bringing up the rear. The Pacha was at his palace, outside of the city about two miles, and we had to go as far through the streets. Every window and door was crowded with people staring at us outside barbarians. At the several military posts we passed, the guards presented arms, bugles sounded, and drums beat.

Upon nearing the palace, a most splendid Syrian horse, richly caparisoned, was led by two Arab grooms in front of the carriages, and, as we found out afterwards, was a present from His Highness, together with a rich semetar, to our Consul General. On entering the gates of the palace, two regiments of youths, from 12 to 16 years of age, were drawn up in military order; a large band of music commenced playing; the troops presented arms whilst we alighted and ascended to the audience room—a spacious one, but not so richly furnished as the Sultan's at Constantinople. The Pacha rose on our entrance, and we were individually presented to him, after which he motioned us to be seated, when long pipes with jeweled mouth-pieces, similar to those of the Sultan, but some of us thought richer, were offered. After puffing awhile, coffee, in jewelled cops, was brought, and the audience ended, having lasted the Sairan, but some of us thought richer, were offered. After pulling awhile, coffee, in jewelled cups, was brought, and the audience ended, having lasted about twenty minutes. The Pacha is a jolly looking fellow, about forty years of age, and, I have no doubt, is as fond of the good things of this life as anybody. Our return to the hotel was in the same order, the gift horse being led in front, prancing and capering about to the admiration of all. The next day we left Cairo for Alexandria, and arrived on board ship next night. Our trip down the Nile was very interesting.

Coup DE Soleil.—We learn that six laborers, foreigners, employed in the orick yard of Mr. E. P.cz., in Decricid, about half a mile from this city, were sunstruck about noon to day. Two of them have already died, and the other four are in a critical condition. We gid not learn their names.—Utica Observer, June 20.